10/500917
DT04 Rec'd PCT/PTO 08 JUL 2004

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace page 6 with the following:

~~According to the invention this object is achieved for a spinning apparatus as indicated at the outset by a cooling gas stream that is turbulent at the exit from the blowing means.~~

So far it has probably been assumed in the prior art that cooling of lyocell type spun filaments can only be performed by way of a laminar cooling air flow because a laminar cooling gas stream produces a smaller surface friction on the continuously molded bodies than a turbulent flow and the continuously molded bodies are thus subjected to a reduced mechanical load.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that, in the case of a cooling gas stream exiting in a turbulent state and at a high velocities from the blowing device and having the same cooling capacity as a laminar cooling gas stream, considerably smaller amounts of blowing air seem to be needed than has been initially assumed. Due to the reduced amount of blowing gas, which is preferably achieved by virtue of small cross-sections of the gas stream, the surface friction on the continuously molded bodies can be kept small despite a turbulent blowing, so that the spinning process is not negatively affected.

The positive effect of the turbulent cooling gas stream is all the more astonishing as according to general fluid mechanics an improved cooling effect in the case of a turbulent flow would have had to be expected only at a small number of rows. To operate the spinning process in an economically efficient way at a high hole density, a multitude of rows must be provided so that according to fluid mechanics only a fraction of the continuously molded bodies should actually profit from the improved heat exchange conditions. Nevertheless, the use of a turbulent cooling gas stream yielded improved spinning characteristics also in the last rows most distant from the cooling gas stream.

Furthermore, one would have expected in the case of a blowing process performed with a turbulent cooling gas stream <u>at a high velocity</u> that due to the high velocities the spun filaments would be blown off and would thus stick together. Surprisingly, however, it has been found that the spun filaments are not impaired, but quite to the contrary the gas demand can be reduced <u>drastically when small turbulent gas streams are used, and the risk of sticking is very small. Fiber titers of less than 0.6 dtex can be spun without any problems with turbulent cooling gas streams. The aspect of</u>